LEARN OF MARKET CONDITIONS BEFORE DISPOSING OF TIMBER

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Woodland owners many times are confronted with the problem of when to sell standing timber and when to cut it for use on the farm.

Experience has demonstrated that in some localities it unquestionably pays the farmer better at all times to sell, particularly the more valuable kinds of wood. For example, in the central hardwood region farmers sell their select yellow poplar trees profitably and with the money buy and haul back to the farm for distances of from four to eight miles southern pine siding for their houses and barns. On the other hand, there are too often instances where one finds choice white oak of the best quality, suitable for veneer or furniture stock sawed up into posts for the farm.

Keep In Touch With Market.

It would be well for the owner to keep in touch with market conditions, so he may market his product to the best advantage. With rarely an exception the timber is not dying, decaying or "going back" by fungus or insect attack at the rapid rate alleged by buyers, who, obviously, desire to buy as cheaply as possible. Unless it is overmature it is increasing yearly in volume and value.

Logging One's Own Timber Gives Profitable Employment to Farmer and His Teams.

Cutting during the early period of growth, says the United States Department of Agriculture, often represents a real sacrifice in financial returns. The approximate age at which trees should be cut in order to obtain the highest returns a year is very different for different species. Thus cottonwood, ash, hickory and yellow poplar become commercially valuable at much earlier ages than white oak and black walnut.

When other farm work is least pressing many farmers find it profitable to turn their attention to estimating, measuring, cutting, marketing and selling their timber. Spare help and time to supervise the work make the winter a favorable season for this. It is easier to haul logs on the snow than over ordinary roads, and the logs are less liable than at any other time of the year to deteriorate quickly through attacks of insects or fungi.

Best Method of Selling.

The choice of methods of selling depends largely upon the kind of timber and the owner's knowledge of its value, his past experience and the condition of the market. Timber products are sold either in the standing tree or in a more or less roughly manufactured condition. Except when sold by the lot or lump, sales are based upon a measure by log scale or lumber tally or upon individual count of units of designated size or character.

Timber sold by the lot, boundary, or tract is either "lumped off" to include a designated tract or sold on an acreage basis. This method has prevailed over all others, particularly in the rougher and less-settled districts. As a rule it is strongly favored by the purchaser because in such a transaction his better knowledge of both timber yields and values gives him an advantage over the average owner. Many examples of the sacrifice by the owner of a large share of the value of the timber can be found in nearly any wooded region. On account of greater competition among purchasers and a better understanding on the part of the owners of timber values, sales of standing timber by the lot or lump are now being made with better profit than formerly.

In using this method it is very important, in advance of the sale, first to secure a good estimate of the quantity, quality and unit value of each kind of product in the stand; then to get bids from as many buyers as possible; and, finally, to have an agreement clearly specifying the restrictions in regard to the manner and amount of cutting so as not to impair the producing power of the forest. The sale may include only trees above a specified minimum diameter, or such trees as have been previously marked by the owner for cutting. When properly safeguarded, this becomes one of the safest and most satisfactory of all methods of selling and should receive full consideration when sales are contemplated.

Place Restrictions.

Selling by lump eliminates the anxiety and misunderstandings attending sales by log-scale measurement. If competition is keen, it is likely that nearly or quite the full value of the timber will be reached in the bids. By this method, however, the owner foregoes the opportunity of profitable employment for himself and his teams which he would have if he logged the material and sold it after hauling it to the mill or shipping point.

Unless restricted by the terms of the agreement, the buyer usually cuts very closely. Selling by the lot is therefore a good method to use where the owner intends to clear the land for other uses. But if the land is to be kept in timber, the owner should include provisions in the contract of sale to retain the young, vigorous growing timber and provide for a future crop. The importance of care in cutting, on account of its effect upon succeeding growth and production of the stand, can hardly be overstated.

GOOD POULTRY SUGGESTIONS

Of Great Importance That Feeding Utensils Be Kept Absolutely Clean—Other Hints.

"Watch the feeding utensils" is a suggestion of more importance than most poultry raisers realize. The water basins are of great importance because many contagious diseases may be spread through the drinking water. Wash and scald all water basins once a week. Each morning when filling the water basins empty the old water out and rinse the basins before refilling. Place the basins well off the ground so that the birds will not scratch straw and dirt into the water. Locate the food hoppers so that they will be perfectly dry at all times.

Other important suggestions as to good sanitation are:

1. Be sure that the birds have plenty of fresh air.
2. Sunlight is a good germicide.
3. Clean yards are essential to good health.

MARKETING 1922 WOOL CLIP

Much Will Be Graded in Accordance With Tentative Grades Initiated by Market Bureau.

Much of the 1922 wool clip will be graded in accordance with tentative grades for wool initiated by the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. In practically all sections of the country where investigations have been made and grading demonstrations conducted it is planned to grade and market wool co-operatively this year.

GAS-TAR WILL PROTECT CONCRETE

Bureau of Public Roads Gives Results of Tests.

Fluid By-Product of Artificial Gas Plants Proven Satisfactory in Preserving Drain Tile Against Alkali.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In its search for a means of protecting Portland cement concrete against the action of alkaline waters, the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, announces promising results from treatment with a very fluid crude water-gas tar, such as may be obtained as a by-product from many artificial gas plants. So successful have the tests been that further investigations of the alkali-resisting properties of tar-treated concrete and mortar are under way and the protective effect of water gas tar on mass concrete structures is being studied.

The treatment consists of simply immersing the concrete in the liquid, which is soaked up, even by a dense concrete. Cement drain tile treated in this way and stored from six to eight months in a strong alkali solution have shown no indication of disintegration, and samples tested for tensile strength were as strong as those stored in pure water. On the other hand, untreated samples showed both disintegration and a loss of strength.

In certain parts of the country where alkali salts exist concrete drain tile and concrete structures have been attacked. In many such places concrete is a very desirable material on account of the accessibility of the materials that go into it. The bureau's investigations aim to devise means of using concrete with assurance.

SELL CROPS THROUGH STOCK

It Is Profitable Practice for Farmer Who Has Animals and Suitable Feeds.

When to sell animals and which to get rid of is one of the problems to be settled on each farm according to conditions prevailing. In general it is sound practice for a man who has animals that he has raised and crops suitable for feed, to market the crop by feeding it to animals and selling them.

Those who have followed this policy year in and year out, generally have made money and bettered their land. Saves work, saves freight, saves fertility and gives you two chances for a profit—one on your crop and another on the manufactured product—fat animals. Just now crop prices are low and so are animal prices, but that makes it better than an even break for the feeder.

Salt for Poultry.

Salt is necessary to the health of all animals and poultry is no exception to this rule. In some instances the food supplied to the fowls contains a sufficient quantity of salt, but in most cases moderate quantities of salt can be fed to the birds to advantage.

Plan for Weaning Pigs.

It is always a good plan to have your pigs eating readily before weaning. It is also a very good plan not to have too many weanlings in one pen or house.

Spray Walnut Trees.

Spraying walnut trees with lead arsenate at a strength of 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water is an effective method of controlling the butternut curculio, says the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Small Farm Incomes.

Small farms, small yields from crops and stock and scrub livestock are three conditions that are pretty closely cousins to small farm incomes

The Waist and Skirt Combined

When we combine a separate skirt with an extra blouse we are doing just as individual a thing as when we make a dress, asserts a fashion writer in the New York Times. Time was when the blouse inevitably was white and the skirt dark. Then came the chiffon and crepe blouses patterned after their white predecessors. But now we have reached an era where, though we accept the idea of separating the two, we still insist upon having them more of one color and one single line.

If we admit a white shirtwaist into our wardrobe, then we are apt to cover it with a jumper dress, a sleeveless coat, a sweater made either with or without sleeve portions. We are not admitting very generally the white shirtwaist unless it is in some way relieved by other and semi-covering accessories. But there are blouses and separate waists which charm in their own individual ways, for they stand out as new and pleasant creations better suited to the needs and the tastes of the modern woman than any white shirtwaists.

New Blouse With Skirt That Buttons to Low Waistband.

We hear, again and again, that the blouse as a separate entity has disappeared so far as fashion is concerned, but this is not an adequate statement. There are still blouses galore to be had and to be designed, but they are newer and better things—waists, in fact, that fit in with a new conception of dress in general.

Skirts Outwear Waists.

Without some sort of a separate blouse no wardrobe can be built along altogether economical lines, for the fact remains that skirts wear longer than any filmy waist, and if we are to have full length dresses without any notice taken of the separate waist, then many of the skirt portions of our frocks will have to be cast into the scrap heap long before there is any necessity.

If one has a separate skirt then one chooses blouses that will match it in tone if not in actual color; that will harmonize with the texture of the skirt and help in carrying out its general character.

Take a black silk plaited skirt for instance. Well, that is a foundation for many frocks useful at all seasons of the year, but the minute any old waist is worn with the skirt, just because one is a waist and the other a skirt, then bad results follow and the wearer is likely to class herself with those dressing in the fashions of the late nineties.

If the waist and the skirt are judged as related to each other; if the first works into the scheme of the second, then the owner is on the way to have a costume which will be eminently satisfactory in all respects. When she appears again in that skirt with another bodice harmonizing in some other and original way, no one will think of suspecting that the old skirt is not new.

Some well-dressed women regard this principle of dress seriously when planning their wardrobes. Combination makes variety possible and with a slight expenditure any woman may add a fresh and inspiring dress to her wardrobe. Even two or three may be added, and so on indefinitely until the limits of her designing originality have been exhausted.

Separate Collars and Cuffs.

The separate skirt with the shirtwaist and sweater is a combination which, especially in this summer season, is almost inevitable in every wardrobe. It can be good, and it can be very bad. Nowadays, sweaters are taking the place of blouses, for they are worn with separate collars and cuffs, or with "false fronts." This fashion offers all sorts of opportunities and quaint and beautiful combinations of color. With one skirt and several sweaters a woman may be ready for many occasions. The prettiest of all are the thin knitted sweaters with their pastel colorings and their interesting array of stitches, which give them character and tone. This is a season of white, and the white sweater with the colored skirt or the white sweater with the white skirt is a combination which has everything to recommend it. If the wearer needs a touch of contrast with the general whiteness, then put on a brilliant hat or a wide-brimmed black one.

Many of the newer sweaters are striped in crosswise fashion. When this is the case the prettiest and most feminine of colors are used in combination. For instance, one has alternating stripes of violet, mauve and orchid blending into wide and deep cream-colored stripes. It is worn with a violet crepe skirt, and together they form a subtle combination that, with a suitable hat, is ready for afternoon or morning at any country club.

The yellow sweaters have made the greatest hit of all, for not only are they knitted in that most fashionable of colorings, but they have a coolness and freshness about them that hardly any other coloring of wool could hope to attain in warm weather. There is a saying that wool is cooling during heated spells. That may or may not be so, but, at any rate, the yellow tones have a way of looking cool, and that, after all, is half the battle.

The Long-Waisted Blouse.

Then there is the long-waisted blouse worn over the hips and from which the separate skirt hangs in a way that makes it a part of the blouse itself. These are desirable in jersey and flannel and in some of the heavier crepe silks—designated as pastime silks. These blouses are more in the nature of smocks, but it is interesting to see that they have become very much a part of the modern wardrobe. In other words, the smock has really entered the field of legitimate fashion as long as it is made with some idea of the demand of real smartness.

For the tweed skirts and those made of the looser homespun materials, as well as for the cotton rattine skirts, there are blouses which reach below the hips and then button on the skirt by a series of large pearl buttons. One of these is made of shantung in the natural coloring and the bands at the front are of a blue and green thick embroidery. The skirt is one of those soft gray heather blues in a homespun weave and it buttons to the shantung bodice in the way just described. At the normal waistline a belt made of shantung is attached to a little black bone buckle and drawn snugly about the waist to give the blouse shape and form.

For an outfit of this sort there can be many sorts of blouses—those of pique, those of heavy crepe silk, those of shantung made up in other styles. But they must all be made with big buttons so that they can be attached to the skirt at a moment's notice. This is one of the newer ways of making the separate blouse, and it has received a welcome, especially among the younger set, that has put it on

The Popular Striped Sweater With Fringed Homespun Skirt.

the high road to more general popularity in the future. Some of the girls are having loose box coats or little, short capes, made to match the skirt and to be worn with the dress when the occasion demands.

Has Loose Side Panels.

The more dressy type of waist and skirt combined is featured by the soft chiffon dress done in that new tone of tan that looks more like cafe au lait. The skirt is of a fine and light quality of crepe de chine in that coloring. It has loose side panels which fall away gracefully from the foundation skirt. The blouse is made of the same material. It slips down over the hips where it is held in place by a series of cordings forming themselves into a wide and more or less confining band.

FASHION NOTES OF INTEREST

Crosswise draperies have taken a definite hold on the mode. Many of the loveliest of new frocks are wearing their drapings at an angle.

Acting upon the advices from Paris, the newest sleeve movement stresses the unusual shaping that indicates width in the elbow, with cuff in mousquetaire fit.

A fad of the moment is the making of wide girdles with wool or silk crossstitch designs. They are designed particularly for linen gowns and are very attractive.

Silver with bright red is a new combination which is being used much. Silver eire lace frocks are quite often made over bright red slips. Occasionally one sees such a frock worn over a gray slip.

Do not overlook the vogue of the matching coat and hat, or dress and hat, for the child. Real distinction may be given to the simplest little gingham frock for warm-weather wear by being accompanied by a little self fabric hat, and the coat or cape that has its own special chapeau is smart, indeed.

To brighten gold braid give it a thorough brushing, then sprinkle powdered alum all over it and let it stay on for two or three days. Then brush it off well.

Dotted Swiss frocks are usually trimmed with mere touches of simple embroidery and again plain swiss is frequently used, or net lace or plain bands of net set on the edges of ruffles on sleeves.

Fashionable Frock.

Crepe and hemstitched organdies were prettily blended on a frock seen recently. Sand canton crepe formed the larger part of the dress, which was made with many long ribbonlike panels of the crepe, falling below the hem of the skirt. Triangular insets of white organdie extended from girdle to hip. Broad bands of organdie bordered the wide sleeves while a narrow collar and fichu of it finished the neck.

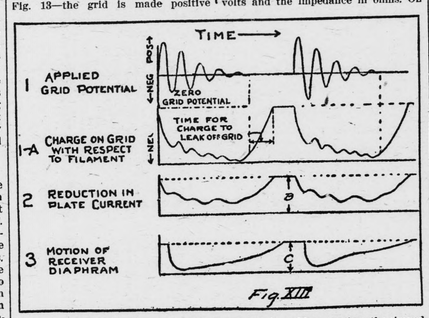
RADIO

CIRCUIT WITH GRID LEAK RESISTANCE

Takes Place of "C" Battery—How Impedance of Flow Is Determined.

Fig. 13 shows a set of curves for a three-electrode vacuum tube circuit containing a grid leak resistance as shown in Fig. 11 instead of a "C" battery with the same symmetrical alternating difference of potential applied to the grid circuit.

There being no "C" battery potential applied to the grid, the grid in Fig. 11 is normally at zero potential with respect to the filament. As the positive half of the first cycle of the alternating difference of potential is impressed upon the grid circuit—see Fig. 13—the grid is made positive



with respect to the filament. Being positive with respect to the filament, causes a certain number of electrons, which are negative charges, to be attracted and caused to give up their negative charges to the grid. During the next or negative half of the cycle of the applied grid potential the grid is made negative with respect to the filament but does not lose the electrons again. Thus a negative charge is built up on a grid during the positive portion of each cycle, the cumulative effect of which is to produce a decrease of the plate current, during the period that the alternating difference of potential called a wave train is applied to the grid.

After the alternating difference of potential applied to the grid has ceased, the grid does not immediately lose its negative charge. The grid leak forms a high resistance path for the negative charge of the grid to leak off down to the filament slowly. If no grid leak were used, the grid would soon collect a sufficient negative charge to reduce the plate current to zero and the tube would cease to function.

A grid leak having too low resistance will not allow a sufficiently high negative charge to collect on the grid, resulting in a very small plate current reduction and weak response in the telephone receivers.

On the other hand, if the grid leak is of too high resistance, too high negative charge will collect on the grid and the condition of no grid leak will be approached.

In any electrical circuit that has a difference of potential applied to it, the current that will flow depends upon the "impedance" of that circuit; just as in the flow of water through a pipe, the quantity of water that will flow when any given pressure is applied depends upon how much the flow through the pipe is impeded by the friction of the particles of water against the sides of the pipe and against one another.

In the electrical circuit, the relation between these three quantities is that the current which will flow is equal to the applied differences of potential divided by the impedance, where the current is in amperes, the applied difference of potential is in volts and the impedance in ohms. On transposing this equation the impedance is equal to the applied voltage divided by the current. The impedance of a vacuum tube plate circuit, internally between the filament and the plate, when the grid is at zero potential, is an important constant of a vacuum tube and is called the internal plate impedance.

The internal grid impedance of a vacuum tube used in a radio set as a detector determines the impedance of the telephones that will give best results when connected in the plate circuit of that particular tube.

It is then not only the resistance of a pair of telephones, but also the inductance and the distributed capacity of the winding that cause the maximum current to flow in the telephones for a given change in grid potential. The internal plate impedance of a vacuum tube varies only slightly with different plate voltage. It is more an inherent characteristic of the tube which is determined by the design.

NEW RADIO FILTER A MARVEL

Campbell Device That Separates Telephone and Telegraph Messages.

Although much has been said and written about the remarkable filters employed by the telephone lines and by advanced radio workers for the separation of telephone and telegraph messages, says the Scientific American, it remained for Dr. Frank B. Jewett, chief engineer of the Western Electric company, to demonstrate how the filter permits of transmitting radio telephone and telegraph messages simultaneously, and of separating these messages at the receiving end, at a meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The present electrical filter is the invention of Dr. G. A. Campbell, a telephone engineer, and makes it possible to separate the various frequencies at which the individual telephone and telegraph messages are carried. The detected electrical current in a radio receiving set is passed through the filter which separates the frequencies of the telegraph message from those of the telephone.

The filter differs materially from the ordinary tuned circuits familiar to the radio enthusiast, since it separates not single frequencies but bands of frequencies of any predetermined width.

The filter makes it possible to separate the band of frequencies comprising the telephone message from the band comprising the telegraph message. It can also separate one telephone message from another.

"Ground Antennae."

Some relief from bothersome radio "strays" in summertime can be obtained with sets having good amplifiers by using a "ground antennae." This is a long insulated wire run in a shallow trench or on the surface of the ground. The ground wire should be run in the direction of the station from which the most signals are to be received, and should preferably be several hundred feet long.

To Regulate Wave Lengths.

A variable condenser when properly connected in the antenna circuit may be used either to lengthen or shorten the wave length range. Besides this, the degree of regulation is much finer, for at best the loading coil can tune in only to within a single turn, if a loading coil of the tuning coil type is used.

RECTIFIERS ARE POPULAR

Devised for Other Purposes, They Are Used to Recharge Radio Batteries.

Radio batteries have to be recharged frequently, and if the radio operator was compelled to take the battery each time to a battery service station it would mean considerable trouble, expense and time.

Hence the popularity among radio folk of gas-filled rectifiers for charging these batteries. And if the radio amateur is also an automobile owner, the rectifier has for him a double usefulness, since it will recharge the starting and lighting battery in his car as well as the radio battery of his receiving set.

Rectifiers originally devised for other uses are now finding new application in the radio field. The Tungar battery charger is a type of gas-filled rectifier in use for some years to recharge automobile batteries, and now developed to serve a similar purpose in recharging radio batteries.

For radio work the small portable type in two-ampere and five-ampere capacities is the best for the purpose.

Radio Tuning Is Scientific.

There is a practical scientific way of selecting electric currents of any one frequency at the expense of those having different frequencies. The method is based upon electrical resonance or tuning, and is analogous to the phenomenon of "sympathetic vibration" which is so well known in the field of music. It depends simply upon securing an agreement between the frequency of the driving forces (the radio waves, for instance) and the most easily assumed or "natural" frequency of the driven system. When these frequencies are alike they are said to be tuned to or resonant with each other.

Remote Island Has Radio.

The British island of Tristan da Cunha, in the middle of the South Atlantic, with its 129 odd souls, who hardly have heard from civilization more than once in two years heretofore, now has radio communication.

SPARKS

When our concerts come over the "wired-wireless" and we plug into the lamp socket, light music will be given added popularity.

The railroads recently broadcasted a safety message from stations in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Newark and Springfield, Mass., calling attention to the fact that 84,000 people have been killed or injured the last year in this country while trespassing on railroad property.

If you do not know the code and wish to receive messages, there is a device on the market at the present time which records the incoming signals on a piece of paper. The paper may be then read at the will of the operator. This method gives the person unacquainted with the code the privilege of hearing from stations which would otherwise pass over in the usual "buzz, buzz," style so unintelligible to the radiophone fans.

While lying in the harbor of Iquique, Chile, on the west coast of South America, the radio operator of the steamship Santa Luisa clearly heard the entire broadcast program of Station WJZ. The distance separating Newark's station from the steamship in an air line was 4,000 miles.

As a result of the widespread interest in wireless telephony one manufacturer has brought out a set of six double-faced records for teaching the telegraph code. Many persons, after listening to the radio-telephone concerns, have tuned in and heard the familiar "buzz, buzz" of the wireless telegraph messages being sent. Curious to know the meaning of the sounds they have cast about for some means of learning the code phonograph records.

The Canadian government is considering the question of the amateur radio field. Present plans are to allow the amateur using spark transmission a wave length up to 200 meters, while those using continuous wave transmission would be permitted a wave length up to 250 meters.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JULY 16

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

LESSON TEXT—Dan. 5:1-31.

GOLDEN TEXT—God will bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.—Eccl. 12:14.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Gen. 19:1-28; Exod. 14:21-31; Ezek. 31:1-14; Acts 12:20-23.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Daniel Tells the King of His Wrong-Doing.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Belshazzar's Feast and Fate.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Judgment Against King Alcohol.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How to Enforce the Judgment Against Strong Drink.

I. Belshazzar's Impious Feast (vv. 1-4).

1. Who attended (vv. 1, 2). Belshazzar, his wife and concubines and a thousand of his lords.

2. Behavior thereat (vv. 3, 4). (1) They drank wine; they engaged in revelry. (2) They committed sacrilege. In their drunken revelry they drank wine out of the sacred vessels which had been taken out of the temple, of the house of God, which was at Jerusalem. When men are under the influence of intoxicating liquors they lose all regard for sacred things. (3) They worshiped idols. They prayed to gods of gold and of silver, of brass, of iron, wood and stone.

II. The Handwriting on the Wall (vv. 5-10).

1. The time of (v. 5). It occurred in the same hour in which they were engaged in their drunken revelry.

2. The effect upon the king (v. 6). He was greatly disturbed; he was seized with consternation. "The joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another."

3. The king's behavior (vv. 7-16). (1) He called forth astrologers and soothsayers, offering rewards of gold and position (v. 7-9). Their utter inability to interpret the writing left the king even worse perplexed. (2) Daniel brought at the suggestion of the queen (vv. 10-16). The queen here was probably the wife of Nebuchadnezzar who remembered Daniel's service in interpreting his dream. For that reason he was sent for and promised great reward.

III. Daniel Interprets the Writing (vv. 17-28).

1. Daniel's address to the king (vv. 17-24). He brushes aside his promised gifts (v. 17). He would not have his speech limited by the king's gifts. It requires great strength of character and courage to thus speak in the presence of a great king. He knew that this was no time for bribery. He knew that his words would be the last words ever to fall on this poor sinner's ears. (2) He reviewed before him the history of Nebuchadnezzar and applied the lesson to the behavior of Belshazzar (vv. 18-24). He showed clearly that Belshazzar should have profited by the experience of his father.

2. The interpretation of the writing (vv. 25-28). (1) "Mene" means "numbered" (v. 26). "God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it." (2) "Tekel" means "weighed" (v. 27). "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." (3) "Peres" means "divided" (v. 28). "Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians."

IV. The Judgment Executed (vv. 29-31).

In that night was Belshazzar slain and Darius the Medean took the kingdom.

The Chaldean dynasty ended with Belshazzar. So we may interpret this whole scene as pointing to the conditions at the close of the times of the Gentiles and as adumbrating the prevailing conditions. Let us note:

1. The stupidity of men. They, like people today, would not learn by example. Nebuchadnezzar's fate should have deterred Belshazzar from such frivolity. The driftwood of wrecked humanity cast upon the shores of time seems to do but little good to posterity. The awful issue of the drunkard's life and all kinds of sin should deter men and women from practicing sin.

2. The magnificent splendor. This great feast was characterized by pomp, display, parade. How characteristic of this age!

3. Luxury. The famous hanging gardens of Babylon were a noteworthy example. Signs of luxury today are on every hand.

4. Licentiousness. The king with his wives and concubines. This is notoriously prevalent today.

5. Blasphemous sacrilege. And may not the sacrilege of today be in excess of theirs, expessing itself in (1) a profession of religion for pecuniary gain, social and political preferment; (2) use of the pulpit and of the ministry for display and notoriety, even for the propagation of false doctrine; (3) uniting with the church, attending the communion, so as to cover up secret sins; (4) the use of the Word of God to give point to a joke; (5) denying that the Bible is God's Word, making it a book of errors, myths and legends; (6) sneering at the Virgin birth, repudiating Christ's deity and setting aside His vicarious atonement.

6. Drunken carousals. The handwriting is on the wall. God will not endure this forever; His judgment shall fall. Conditions in the world indicate that the time is drawing near. Are you ready?

Fruit of Christ's Death.

The fruit of Christ's death is a multitude of new lives. As the seed produces its like, so Christ produces men like Christ. He, ceasing to walk in the world as a living man, a multitude of men are raised up in His likeness. Who shall measure the fruitfulness of the cross? It is the source of all true thought, of all holy feeling, of all noble action, and of all graces of the spirit.

Aspiration.

What we truly aspire to be, that in some sense we are. The mere aspiration, by changing the frame and spirit of the mind, for the moment realizes itself.—Mrs. Jameson.

Binds Volume of the Week.

Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week.—Longfellow.

Injuries.

Slight small injuries and they become none at all.—Pulier.

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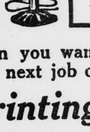

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VOL. XXXV. NO. 28.

ENVOYS DECLARE PARLEY AT END

Soviet Deside to Quit Conference Following Ultimatum

FURTHER TALKS ARE FUTILE

Discussions Wrecked By Communists Stand On Seized Property—Hoped Soviets Would Yield.

The Hague.—The Russian delegation issued a statement at Thursday night announcing that The Hague conference was definitely over. Maxim Litvinoff, head of the Soviet delegation, said he planned to leave for Moscow Sunday.

The decision of the Russians to withdraw followed the action of the other principal powers in serving notice on the Soviet delegates, through the subcommission on private property, that in the light of the views expressed Wednesday by the Russians concerning the restitution of foreigners' property in Russia it would "serve no useful purpose to continue the meetings with the Russian commission."

The resolution was forwarded to the Russian representatives and also to the full commission of The Hague conference. While it was regarded as the first formal step for the conclusion of the conference hopes were entertained that the Soviet delegates might make a radical retreat from their stand and prevent official adjournment.

Following upon the action of this subcommission the members of the Credits Commission agreed this afternoon to inform the Russians tomorrow that as the property negotiations had failed there was no reason for continuing the discussions on credits.

Thus another step toward a definite rupture was taken. A joint meeting on credits was scheduled for Friday morning.

Earlier in the night The Hague was thick with rumors that the Russians had received instructions from Moscow admitting of the resumption of the discussions. M. Krassin declined to comment on this or similar reports, including one that at Friday's meeting the Russians would submit a conciliatory statement which might serve as a basis for renewed pourparlers.

The European experts planned to call a meeting of the full non-Russian commission Monday and have the meeting adjourn until next Wednesday for approval of the reports of the three subcommissions which were being prepared.

The resolution adopted by the property subcommission was officially communicated to M. Litvinoff by M. Patyn, president of the Central Commission. One of the Russian delegates said that M. Litvinoff had asked President Patyn to arrange for passports for the departure of the Russian delegates.

The same spokesman strongly attacked what he termed the brusque attitude of the non-Russian delegates in making further negotiations impossible, adding that they had at least expected more ceremony in ending the conference.

"We have acted here like business men," he declared, "we said we would talk about compensation for property when Russia was in a financial position to give compensation. Our aim first will be to make a general agreement with England."

It is reported that the opinion prevails among the Italians and Swiss that the property negotiations were terminated too suddenly.

CONFERENCE ECHOES FAILURE AT GENOA.

The Hague Conference on Russian restoration, which collapsed Thursday night, was a continuation of the more imposing gathering at Genoa, which adjourned May 19, after failing to arrive at any settlement with the Soviet delegation. Both meetings were suggested by Premier Lloyd George as part of his program for European rehabilitation.

HARDING TO RADIO ADDRESS.

May Speak To Brazilian Exposition From Washington.

Washington. — President Harding may speak at the opening day ceremonies of the Brazilian Centennial Exposition in Rio de Janeiro next September via radio telephones under present plans of navy radio experts.

A powerful receiving set, capable of picking up 3,000-meter wave length signals sent out from Arlington, is being rushed to completion by the navy for installation in the American Building at the exposition.

If completed in time President Harding will make a speech of greetings and congratulations to Brazil from the White House.

VAN ARSDALE DEAD IN CELL.

Was Accused Of Murdering Girl At Camp Eustis.

Newport News, Va.—Russell Van Arsdale, charged with the murder at Camp Eustis last month of Miss Rose Grady, formerly of Brooklyn, was found dead by fellow prisoners in his cell at the local city jail.

SINGER DENIES SHE'S DEAD.

Ray Peterson Attributes Rumor To Paragraph In Magazine.

Portland, Ore.—May Peterson, well-known opera singer, denied that she was dead.

"Does this look like it?" she asked, raising a mower over her lawn.

Reports received all over the country said the singer was dead.

May Peterson attributes the rumor to a paragraph in a musical magazine, which said she was "at rest."

BOY, 15, TRIED FO

Blood-Stained Shoes A Used As Evider

Morristown, N. J. shoes and trousers were evidence against 15-yea Kluxen, who went on t with the murder of Janet 11.

Police Chief Johnson shoes and trousers as tho the Kluxen home shortly a body, stabbed 20 times, w woods near here.

The trousers were soa of cold water, the State said.

8 KILLED BY SHELL EXP

Boys and Girls Whi Are Blown to F

CONCRETE HOUSE

Projectile Known To Ha From Howitzer Duri —Doctor's Sad covery.

Watertown, N. Y.—P ranging in age from 1 were blown to pieces by of a 75-millimeter shell porch of a house in D occupied by Edward G. William L. Salisbury.

The shell, which was Workman, was one whi as a souvenir and was porch to hold the door. It was believed to be "

Practically all of the blown off the bodies o Fragments of it lodged house tops in the vicini were horribly mutilated tion was possible in ev

One of the first phy scene was Dr. F. W. H a covering which has over one of the forms, the body of his 12-yea Vivian, by means o dressing he had placed her leg barely a half in did not know his daugh group and was almost grief.

The bodies of the found apparently at pla they had been stan croquet game. Near ments of the croquet eral of the balls used in blown to bits and the torn from the ground.

The shell apparently warning. Two carpent a house next door to home said that a sec detonation they had h of the children laughin two men were the firs scene.

They were greeted b ter desolation. The is of concrete and the reduced the entire re to powder. On the eight bodies.

Fragments of cloth pended from trees Two automobile tires on the back porch w roof of a building. Blocks of concrete wer neighboring houses streets and surroundi

The shell was wha known as a "dud." H been fired from one Howitzer during target One hundred and Fo lery at Pine Plains h summer. It had not e or contact and lay in charged, when Mr. W and brought it home a

Capt. G. H. Schum tion quartermaster, t the First Field Artil Barracks, was asked spect the remnants o tain Schumacher bel sive heat beating dow tile caused the TNT t and made the shell li at a much less conc nally.

Presence of the c the house behind the Schumacher said the the explosion forwa against the eight ch if they had been star the path of the gun.

JAPAN MAY BU

Offer From Russia B Newspaper F

Tokio.—The Japa is considering an o chase of the island o Russia, according to kio vernacular newspa

The island of Sakha ly 400 miles in len coast of the maritim beria immediately no

The value of Sakha in the natural resou but also in its proxi fishing grounds of estuary opposite, wh Japanese now are en the harvest from the

TO CONFER ON

France Accepts In P Of Great B

Paris.—The Frenc replied to the British the proposed confere to bringing about p East, to which the Turkish nationalists to send representati cepts in principle the the conference, the are to be settled upo

END